

To: Christian Crowley[christian_crowley@ios.doi.gov]
From: Simon, Benjamin
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Subject: Rio Grande del Norte
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NM socioeconomics 6_24_17.xlsx
Rio Grande Del Norte Review 06_24_17.docx
Rio Grande del Norte (graphs).xlsx

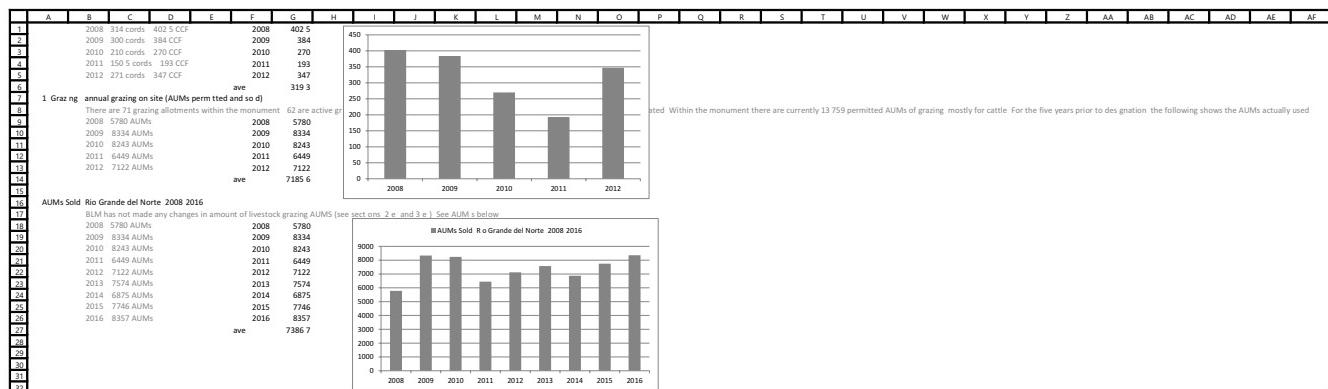
Hey Christian,

Here is the Rio Grande del Norte paper. I would appreciate it if you could have a look. I've also included the spreadsheets with the data/graphs that I included in the paper.

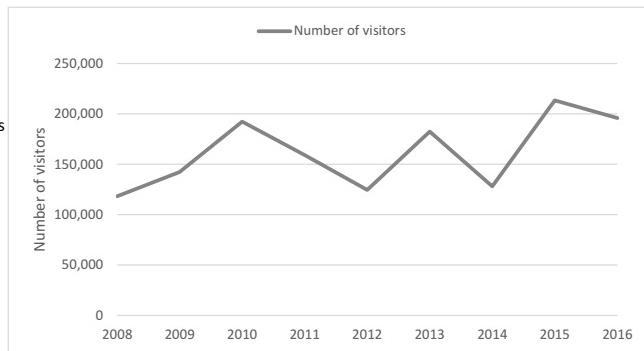
Thanks for helping with this.

Ben

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Year	Number of Consumer surplus value
2008	118,255
2009	142,359
2010	192,337
2011	159,045
2012	124,477
2013	182,501
2014	128,026
2015	213,390
2016	195,948
avg	54.19
	10,618,422 soure of CS value is benefits
	161,815





Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

Economic Values and Economic Contributions

DRAFT



Rio Grande del
Norte National
Monument

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Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to provide information on the economic values and economic contributions of the activities and resources associated with Rio Grande del Norte (RGDNNM) as well as to provide a brief economic profile of Counties.¹

Background

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument encompasses 242,455 acres and was established by Presidential

Proclamation on March 25, 2013. The resources identified in the Proclamation include cultural and historic resources, ecological diversity, wildlife, and geology. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM. Post designation BLM continues to manage the area

Several legislative proposals have been introduced into the House and/or Senate to establish a National Conservation Area in areas covered by the current monument designation,

The BLM manages the Monument for multiple use (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, woodcutting and collection of herbs, pine nuts, and other traditional uses), while protecting the historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. Taos and Rio Arriba County have RS 2477 claims, but none are contested or challenged.

The BLM Taos Field Office is in the process of preparing a monument management plan. Until this plan is complete, the Taos Resource Management Plan (RMP-May 2012) remains the current land use plan for the Monument.²

Public outreach prior to designation

Congressional delegations and community groups held multiple public meetings from 2007 to 2013 regarding the proposed national monument prior to designation. BLM participated in these meetings as subject matter experts and did not keep records of dates, attendees or content of these meetings. A coalition of sportsmen, ranchers, land grant members, water right holders, outfitters and guides, local business groups, local government bodies and others was formed in 2007. The coalition held public meetings, shared information, and created a website that describes this effort: www.riograndedelnorte.org/monument_review/.

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

Managing agencies: BLM
 County: Taos
 Gateway communities: Taos, NM; Questa, NM
 Tribes: Taos and Picuris Pueblos; Jicarilla, Apache and Ute Tribes

Resource Areas:

Recreation Energy Minerals
 Grazing Timber Scientific Discovery Tribal Cultural

¹ The BLM provided data used in this paper.

² The Taos RMP is available here:

[https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/projects/lup/68121/86167/103325/Approved_Taos_RMP_-5.16.12_\(print_version\).pdf](https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/projects/lup/68121/86167/103325/Approved_Taos_RMP_-5.16.12_(print_version).pdf)

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Local Economy and Economic Impacts

Table 1 presents socio-economic information for Taos County. The population of Taos County increased about 43% from 1990 to 2015. About 8% of the County population is Native American. Over the last eight years, the unemployment rate in Taos County rose to about 10.7% in 2010 and has since declined to about 8.6% which is above the state average of 6.2%. Median household income is about 88% of the state average.

Figure 1 shows percentage employment by sector in xx County for 2015.³ The largest sectors are accommodations and food service (22%), retail trade (18%), and health care (16%).

Information is provided below on two different types of economic information: "economic contributions," and "economic values." Both types of information are informative in decision making. Economic contributions track expenditures as they cycle through the local and regional economy, supporting employment and economic output. Table 2 provides estimates of the economic contribution of activities associated with MTNM. It is estimated that recreation activities in the MTNM area supported about 460 jobs and provided about \$23 million in value added in FY 2016.

Table 1. Taos County and State of New Mexico Economic Snapshot

Measure	Taos County	State of New Mexico
Population, 2015 ^a	32,943	2.1 million
Native American population as a % of the total	7.6	10.3
Employment, December 2016 ^c		
Unemployment rate, March 2017	8.6	6.2
Median Household Income, 2015 ^b	36,582	44,963

^aU.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

^bhttps://data.bls.gov/cew/apps/data_views/data_views.htm#tab_Tables.

Definitions

Value Added: A measure of economic contributions; calculated as the difference between total output (sales) and the cost of any intermediate inputs.

Economic Value: The estimated net value, above any expenditures, that individuals place on goods and services; these are particularly relevant in situations where market prices may not be fully reflective of the values individuals place on some goods and services.

Employment: The total number of jobs supported by activities.

³ U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns, 2015.

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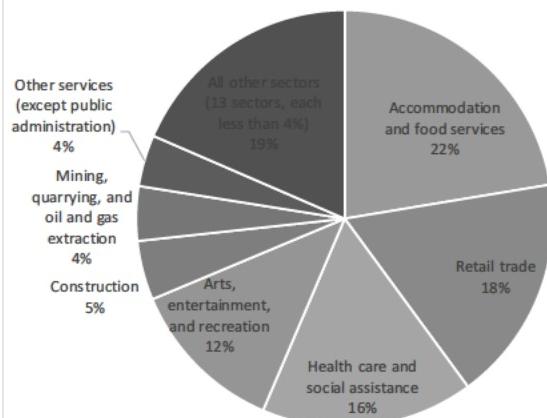
Economic values, in contrast to economic contributions, represent the net value, above and beyond any expenditures, that individuals place on goods and services. It is not appropriate to sum values for economic contributions and economic values because they represent different metrics. To the extent information is available, some economic values are presented in Table 3 along with information on the timing and drivers of future activity. For commodities bought and sold in markets (e.g., oil, gas, etc.), the economic values are closely related to the market prices of the commodities. For goods and services such as recreation which are typically not bought and sold in markets the values are estimated based on visitor surveys which attempt to capture individual values above and beyond their direct expenditures. [The economic value in FY 2016 associated with recreation is estimated to be about \$10.6 million.]

Activities and Resources Associated With RDGNNM

Since designation, few changes occurred to livestock grazing AUMs, rights-of-way restrictions, and forestry and wildlife activities.⁴ Details on the activities occurring at Mohave Trails National Monument are provided below.

Figure 1. Percent of Employment by Sector, Taos County, 2015

Taos County 2015 employment by Sector (County Business Patterns)



(b) (5) DPP

Table 2. Rio Grande del Norte Estimated Economic Contributions, 2016

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Activities	Value added (net additions to GDP), \$ millions	Employment supported (number of jobs)
Recreation	7.4	169
Non-energy Minerals		
Grazing		

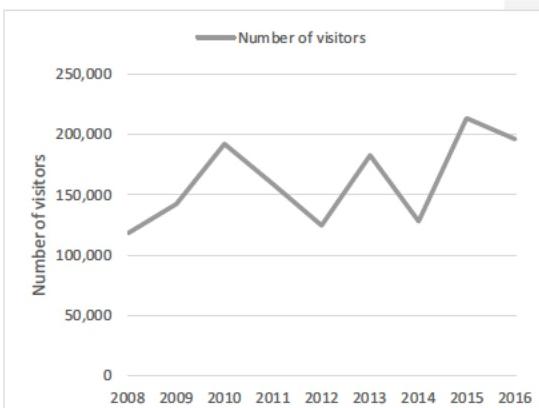
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⁴ The 2012 Taos RMP established the Taos Plateau Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) which limited commercial or surface disturbing activities that had been occurring.

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- **Recreation:** Hunting, fishing, hiking, and general recreation all occur on the Monument. Annual visitation is shown in figure 2. Average visitation has been about 162,000 over 2008-2016. While trends in the data are difficult to discern, with the exception of 2014, visitation in recent years has generally been higher than pre-designation years. BLM also indicates that there has been an increase of use at developed recreation sites. Recreation staff managing these developed sites in the lower part of the monument have reported that use began increasing at an average annual yearly rate of 20% since designation. Camp and day-use sites that were filled only a few times each year are now being used at capacity every weekend from May through mid-September. The Taos Plateau area west of the Rio Grande has also had a noticeable increase in visitation to the monument. Anecdotal information also suggests that

Figure 2. Annual Visitation to Rio Grande del Norte, 2008-2016



- Fishing is an everyday occurrence along the Rio Grande in the monument, and accounts for about 13% of total visitor use each year. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish conducts a creel survey every five years. Information from the survey indicates that the Monument receives about 80,000 fishing visits per year. Hunting licenses are issued by the New Mexico Game and Fish Department for elk, mule deer, antelope, and bighorn. In 2016-2017, a total of 3,569 permits were issued for the three game management units covering the National Monument.⁵
- Recreation activities provide the opportunity for economic activity to be generated from tourism for an indefinite period of time. The economic contributions occur annually, and in cases where visitation increases over time, recreation generates additional activity each year. These contributions affect the regional and state economies.
- Recreation activities based on visitation to the Monument are estimated to contribute about \$7.4 million in value added (net economic contributions) and support 169 jobs.⁶

- **Energy:** There is no oil, gas, coal or renewable energy production within the monument. There is no oil and gas potential within the monument. A BLM Solar Energy Zone (~16,000 acres) lies immediately north of the Monument in Colorado, east of US 285.
- **Energy transmission:** There are four transmission line rights-of-way for electricity and 12 distribution lines to end-users. There are no gas pipelines and no applications pending for new or upgraded lines.

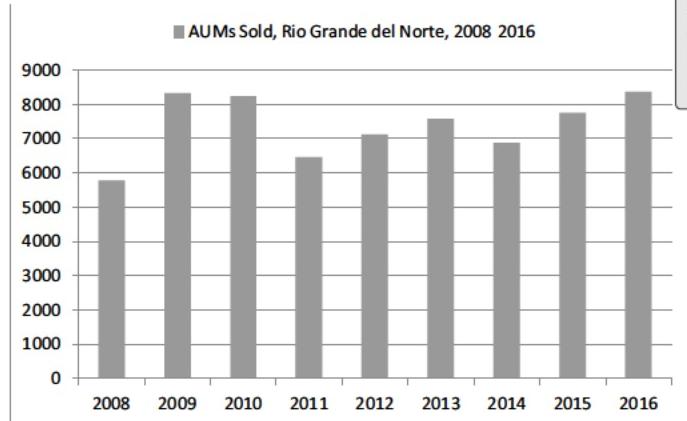
⁵ The New Mexico Game and Fish Department has continued to keep 10,903 acres, within the monuments 242,455 acres, closed to hunting, in coordination with the BLM, in a developed recreation area with high density use.

⁶ BLM data.

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- **Non-fuel minerals.** Mineral sales are allowed within the monument under the current management plan. However, there were no mining claims or operations at the time of designation so there are no valid existing rights for mining claims or mining operations in the RGDNNM.⁷ There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to or impacted by the monument designation. There are large scale perlite mining operations on private lands in adjacent to or near the monument boundary. These are considered world-class perlite deposits in the No Agua Mining District. These operations include some on-site processing facilities. These operations are on private/patented land and are subject to the State of New Mexico, Mining and Mineral Division regulations. These existing perlite operations are minimally affected by the monument, if at all. Taos Gravel is an existing large-scale sand and gravel operation on BLM land adjacent to the monument boundary. Their operations might be minimally affected by the monument if noise and VRM issues apply to their existing operation.
- **Timber.** The Rio Grande del Norte National Monument is not available for large scale timber harvesting or for commercial fuelwood harvest. All removal of fuelwood is for personal harvest. Since 2013 several hazardous fuels reduction and forest health treatments were completed by BLM, in partnership with other agencies (federal, state, and non-profit). In 2016 BLM began to permit the removal of dead and down fuelwood. It is anticipated in the future new areas will be available for green fuelwood cutting and removal.
- **Grazing.** There are 71 grazing allotments within the monument - 62 are active grazing allotments and 9 were closed to grazing before the designation. Within the monument there are currently 13,759 permitted AUMs. Figure 3 shows the number of AUMs used annually since 2008. Actual use fluctuates due to a combination of grazing permittee's herd sizes, weather conditions, etc. The amount of permitted grazing use has not changed since the designation of the monument.
- **Cultural, archeological, and historic resources.** Indigenous communities may utilize natural resources to an extent and in ways that are different from the general population, and the role that natural resources play in the



(b) (5) DPP

⁷ The 2012 Taos Resource Management Plan designated the Taos Plateau Area of Critical Environmental Concern that covers most of the area designated as the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. The ACEC and the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River were closed to salable mineral disposal; all leasable mineral entry. Locatable mineral entry was allowed in most of the area, with the exception of the San Antonio WSA (7,050 acres), the Ute Mountain area (13,190 acres), and the Wild Rivers zone of the Rio Grande Gorge Recreation Area (about 10,000 acres).

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culture of these indigenous communities may differ from that of the general population. Culturally important sites and unique natural resources, by definition, have limited or no substitutes. Recognizing this is a critical consideration in land management because it may affect consideration of tradeoffs. Activities currently undertaken by tribal members include hunting, fishing, gathering, wood cutting, and the collection of medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible herbs, and materials for crafting items like baskets and footwear.

- The Ojo Caliente Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (66,150 acres) contains relevant and important cultural resources, as well as scenic quality, fragile ecological processes, riparian, and special status species and other critical wildlife habitat values. This ACEC includes some of the largest (200-to-2000 rooms) prehistoric and early historic period pueblo ruins in the Southwest. These individual sites and the attendant landscapes are important to the Tiwa and Tewa Pueblo people of the upper Rio Grande region and contain important religious and sacred sites. This BLM site is currently managed specifically for visitation to enhanced visitor experiences.
- Also within the Ojo Caliente ACEC is Mesa Prieta, a 6,500-acre tract of private land currently under consideration for acquisition by the BLM. Mesa Prieta contains over 80,000 petroglyph sites and other archaeological remains associated with prehistoric Tewa and Spanish Colonial cultures. It is unique to the region and exceeds the numbers of petroglyphs recorded to date within the Petroglyph National Monument near Albuquerque. The Ojo Caliente ACEC boundaries were expanded in the 2012 Taos Resource Management Plan (RMP) to include Mesa Prieta as a potential acquisition and addition to this management unit.
- Cultural landscapes extend beyond the confines of the current management boundary. Potential acquisition of adjacent lands from willing owners through purchase, exchange, or donation, or expansion of the monument boundaries to include adjacent BLM lands containing critical cultural resources and cultural landscape elements, would further provide management of the cultural resources within the contexts of its landscape.

Multiple Use and Tradeoffs Among Resource Uses

This section presents some information to help understand land management tradeoffs. The designation of the monument has closed lands to certain types of development so within the context of the Monument Designation, some tradeoffs are not relevant.

Decision-making often involves multiple objectives and the need to make tradeoffs among those objectives. In general, market supply and demand conditions drive energy and minerals activity; societal preferences and household disposal income affect recreation activity levels; and market prices and range conditions affect the demand for forage. Culturally important sites and unique natural resources, by definition, have limited or no substitutes and thus tradeoffs are typically limited. A particularly challenging component of any tradeoff analysis is estimating the nonmarket values associated with RGDNM resources, particularly the nonmarket values associated with cultural resources.

Planning for permitted resource use on National Monuments will involve trade-offs among different activities on the land area being managed so as to allow permitted activities that do not impair monument objects. In some cases, certain areas of the Monument may be appropriate for more than one use, and trade-offs must be considered and management decisions may be made that prioritize certain uses over others. In other cases, land areas may be more appropriate for a particular use and activities could be

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restricted to certain areas of the Monument. Factors that could inform these tradeoffs include demand for the good or activity, prices, costs, and societal preferences. Other considerations might include the timeframe of the activity - how long the benefits and costs of a given activity would be expected to extend into the future. Trust responsibilities and treaty rights should also be considerations.

In considering any trade-offs, it is not just the level and net economic value associated with an activity that occurs in a given year that is relevant to decision making. Virtually all activities within the Monument occur over time and it is the stream of costs and benefits over a given period of time associated with each activity that is relevant. For example, recreation activities could continue indefinitely assuming the resources required for recreation remain intact and of sufficient quality for the activity. Likewise, the values associated with the natural and cultural resources could continue indefinitely provided they are not degraded by other activities. Grazing could also continue indefinitely as long as the forage resource is sustainably managed and remains consistent with the protection of monument objects. Timber harvest may also continue indefinitely as long as the timber resource is sustainably managed. The stream of costs and benefits associated with some other non-renewable resources would be finite, however (assuming these activities were consistent with the designation). For example, oil, gas, coal and minerals are all non-renewable resources and would only be extracted as long as the resource is economically feasible to produce.

The RGDNNM Proclamation contains specific provisions for the protection of heritage objects and values extending beyond specific resources [concerns]. Alternative options available for protection of resources include authorities such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations. These could provide some options to protect specific resources found in the RGDNNM. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all cultural or tribal resources in Monument.

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Table 3 Summary of RGDNNM Activities and Economic Values, FY 2016

Activities	Level of annual activity	Economic Value	Timing	Drivers of current and future levels of activity
Recreation	FY 2016: 196,000 visitors (BLM)	\$54.19/visitor day ^a	Visitation could continue indefinitely if landscape resources remain intact and of sufficient quality.	Societal preferences for outdoor recreation; disposable income; changing individual preferences for work and leisure time
Grazing	2016 billed AUMs: 8,357 AUMs	2016 grazing fee: \$2.11/AUM	Grazing could continue indefinitely if forage resources are managed sustainably.	Market prices for cattle and sheep and resource protection needs and range conditions (due to drought, fire, etc.) can affect AUMs permitted and billed.
Cultural resources	Indigenous communities often use natural resources to an extent and in ways that are different from the general population, and the role that natural resources play in the culture of these indigenous communities may differ from that of the general population. Culturally important sites and unique natural resources, by definition, have limited or no substitutes. Recognizing this is a critical consideration in land management because it may affect consideration of tradeoffs. MTNM contains substantial cultural resources that have not been fully surveyed. Tribes use the sacred sites within MTNM for hunting; fishing; gathering; wood cutting; and for collection of medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible herbs, and materials for crafting items like baskets and footwear.			
Benefits of nature	Services provided by nature underpin all sectors of a local economy. As many of these services are not sold in markets, we have limited information on their prices or values. Specific benefits related to MTNM include protection of crucial habitats for deer, elk, desert bighorn sheep, pronghorn, and endemic plant species that inhabit rare habitat types such as hanging gardens.			

^aThis value represents the estimated consumer surplus associated with general recreation for the Intermountain region from the USGS Benefit Transfer Toolkit (<https://my.usgs.gov/benefit-transfer>). Consume surplus represents values individuals hold for goods and services over and above expenditures on those goods and services.

^bAll prices are from EIA.gov.

Monument Name	State	Managing Agency	County
Rose Atoll	American Samoa/Pacific Ocean	FWS	
Grand Canyon-Parashant	Arizona	BLM, NPS	Mojave
Ironwood Forest	Arizona	BLM	Pima, Pinal*
Sonoran Desert	Arizona	BLM	Mariopa, Pinal
Vermilion Cliffs	Arizona	BLM	Coconino
Northeast Canyons and Seamounts	Atlantic Ocean	NOAA, FWS	
Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	USFS, BLM	Lake, Napa*, Yolo*, Colusa*, Glenn*, Mendocino*
Carrizo Plain	California	BLM	San Luis Obispo, Kern*
Giant Sequoia	California	USFS	Fresno, Tulare
Mojave Trails	California	BLM	San Bernardino, Riverside**
Sand to Snow	California	BLM, USFS	San Bernardino, Riverside
San Gabriel Mountains	California	USFS	Los Angeles, San Bernardino**
Marianas Trench	CNMI/Pacific Ocean	FWS	
Canyons of the Ancients	Colorado	BLM	Montezuma, Dolores*
Papahānaumokuākea	Hawaii/Pacific Ocean	NOAA, FWS	
Craters of the Moon	Idaho	NPS, BLM	Blaine, Minidoka, Butte*, Lincoln**, Power*
Katahdin Woods and Waters	Maine	NPS	Penobscot
Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	BLM	Blaine, Fergus, Phillips
Basin and Range	Nevada	BLM	Lincoln, Nye*
Gold Butte	Nevada	BLM	Clark
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks	New Mexico	BLM	Doña Ana, Luna**
Rio Grande del Norte	New Mexico	BLM	Taos
Cascade Siskiyou	Oregon/California	BLM	Jackson
Pacific Remote Islands	Pacific Ocean	FWS	Expansion added: The expansion contains 5,000 acres in Northern California
Bears Ears	Utah	BLM, USFS	San Juan
Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	BLM	Garfield, Kane
Hanford Reach	Washington	FWS, DOE	Grant, Benton, Franklin

*monument not a significant part of the county

**monument is barely in the county

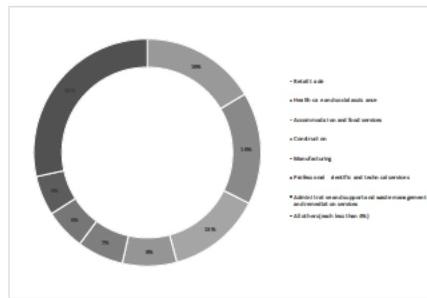
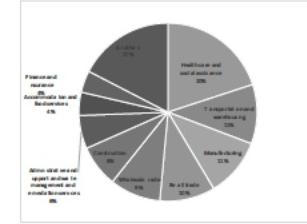
State										
Counties										
Population										
Total population	2015	6,911,928	Census estimate	2015	6,911,928	Moats	2015	688,523	Percent change	2015
Population Change	2015	6,905,951	Moats	2015	6,905,951	Moats	2015	686,772	Percent change	2015
Mean HH income	2015	\$50,225	4.9%	2015	\$50,225	41.5%	2015	39,325	11.1%	2015
Median HH income	2015	\$6,297	3.9%	2015	\$6,297	374	2015	5,075	3.9%	2015
Mean Median HH income ratio	2015	10.0	1.0%	2015	10.0	347	2015	10.0	1.0%	2015
Median HH income (in dollars)	2015	\$53,995	5.0%	2015	\$53,995	525	2015	50,944	5.0%	2015
Median HH income (in dollars, in 2010 dollars)	2015	\$53,995	5.0%	2015	\$53,995	525	2015	\$50,944	5.0%	2015
Median HH income (in dollars, in 2010 dollars, in \$2015)	2015	\$53,995	5.0%	2015	\$53,995	525	2015	\$50,944	5.0%	2015
Change in Median HH income	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015
Resident Demographics										
White	2015	78.40%	62.80%	2015	78.40%	59.00%	2015	77.90%	79.40%	2015
Black or African Amer	2015	4.20%	1.80%	2015	4.20%	5.20%	2015	1.10%	3.60%	2015
Asian Indian and Asian Na	2015	4.20%	2.90%	2015	4.20%	2.90%	2015	2.90%	2.90%	2015
Asian	2015	3.00%	1.70%	2015	3.00%	1.20%	2015	2.80%	1.70%	2015
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2015	0.20%	0.10%	2015	0.20%	0.20%	2015	0.10%	0.40%	2015
Some other race	2015	0.30%	0.30%	2015	0.30%	2.80%	2015	0.80%	2.30%	2015
Two or more races	2015	5.20%	3.20%	2015	5.20%	3.10%	2015	3.40%	3.20%	2015
Income and benefit type of HHs										
Wk h no ring	2015	82,800	82,300	2015	82,800	78,40%	2015	59,00%	73,00%	2015
Mean HH income (dollars)	2015	\$6,804	6,842	2015	\$6,804	75,164	2015	\$5,012	61,547	2015
Wk h with ring	2015	82,800	82,300	2015	82,800	78,40%	2015	59,00%	73,00%	2015
Mean Social Sec & Income (dollars)	2015	18,862	17,737	2015	18,862	19,202	2015	10,459	19,810	2015
Wk h retirement income	2015	19,90%	17,30%	2015	19,90%	17,30%	2015	29,30%	21,90%	2015
Mean Retirement Income (dollars)	2015	24,000	24,124	2015	24,000	24,124	2015	23,400	24,127	2015
Wk h Supplemental Security Income	2015	4.20%	4.20%	2015	4.20%	3.30%	2015	6.20%	4.90%	2015
Mean Supplemental Secur Income (do/lens)	2015	\$9,698	8,462	2015	\$9,698	8,872	2015	\$9,660	9,782	2015
Wk h cash publ or non-emerg income	2015	7.3%	7.3%	2015	7.3%	7.3%	2015	7.3%	7.3%	2015
Mean cash publ or non-emerg income (do/lens)	2015	3,188	3,365	2015	3,188	3,157	2015	3,550	3,264	2015
Wk h Food Stamp/SNAP benefit in the past 12 mon	2015	13.50%	14.10%	2015	13.50%	11.80%	2015	17.40%	15.00%	2015
Wk h food stamp/snap benefit in the past 12 mon	2015	13.50%	14.10%	2015	13.50%	11.80%	2015	17.40%	15.00%	2015
Country of birth										
US	2015	1	1	2015	1	1	2015	1	1	2015
Non-US	2015	0	0	2015	0	0	2015	0	0	2015
Mean HH income	2015	\$53,995	5.0%	2015	\$53,995	525	2015	\$50,944	5.0%	2015
Median HH income (in dollars)	2015	\$47,313	3.9%	2015	\$47,313	347	2015	\$45,362	3.9%	2015
Median HH income (in dollars, in 2010 adjusted ->2015)	2015	\$47,313	3.9%	2015	\$47,313	347	2015	\$45,362	3.9%	2015
Change in Median HH income	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015
Resident Demographics										
White	2015	74.80%	62.80%	2015	74.80%	59.00%	2015	77.90%	79.40%	2015
Black or African Amer	2015	4.20%	1.80%	2015	4.20%	5.20%	2015	1.10%	3.60%	2015
Asian Indian and Asian Na	2015	4.20%	2.90%	2015	4.20%	2.90%	2015	2.90%	2.90%	2015
Asian	2015	3.00%	1.70%	2015	3.00%	1.20%	2015	2.80%	1.70%	2015
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2015	0.20%	0.10%	2015	0.20%	0.20%	2015	0.10%	0.40%	2015
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Mean Social Sec & Income (dollars)	2015	18,862	17,737	2015	18,862	19,202	2015	10,459	19,810	2015
Wk h retirement income	2015	19,90%	17,30%	2015	19,90%	17,30%	2015	29,30%	21,90%	2015
Mean Retirement Income (dollars)	2015	24,000	24,124	2015	24,000	24,124	2015	23,400	24,127	2015
Wk h Supplemental Security Income	2015	4.20%	4.20%	2015	4.20%	3.30%	2015	6.20%	4.90%	2015
Mean Supplemental Secur Income (do/lens)	2015	\$9,698	8,462	2015	\$9,698	8,872	2015	\$9,660	9,782	2015
Wk h cash publ or non-emerg income	2015	7.3%	7.3%	2015	7.3%	7.3%	2015	7.3%	7.3%	2015
Mean cash publ or non-emerg income (do/lens)	2015	3,188	3,365	2015	3,188	3,157	2015	3,550	3,264	2015
Wk h Food Stamp/SNAP benefit in the past 12 mon	2015	13.50%	14.10%	2015	13.50%	11.80%	2015	17.40%	15.00%	2015
Wk h food stamp/snap benefit in the past 12 mon	2015	13.50%	14.10%	2015	13.50%	11.80%	2015	17.40%	15.00%	2015
Country of birth										
US	2015	1	1	2015	1	1	2015	1	1	2015
Non-US	2015	0	0	2015	0	0	2015	0	0	2015
Mean HH income	2015	\$53,995	5.0%	2015	\$53,995	525	2015	\$50,944	5.0%	2015
Median HH income (in dollars)	2015	\$47,313	3.9%	2015	\$47,313	347	2015	\$45,362	3.9%	2015
Median HH income (in dollars, in 2010 adjusted ->2015)	2015	\$47,313	3.9%	2015	\$47,313	347	2015	\$45,362	3.9%	2015
Change in Median HH income	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015
Resident Demographics										
White	2015	78.40%	62.80%	2015	78.40%	59.00%	2015	77.90%	79.40%	2015
Black or African Amer	2015	4.20%	1.80%	2015	4.20%	5.20%	2015	1.10%	3.60%	2015
Asian Indian and Asian Na	2015	4.20%	2.90%	2015	4.20%	2.90%	2015	2.90%	2.90%	2015
Asian	2015	3.00%	1.70%	2015	3.00%	1.20%	2015	2.80%	1.70%	2015
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2015	0.20%	0.10%	2015	0.20%	0.20%	2015	0.10%	0.40%	2015
Some other race	2015	0.30%	0.30%	2015	0.30%	2.80%	2015	0.80%	2.30%	2015
Two or more races	2015	5.20%	3.20%	2015	5.20%	3.10%	2015	3.40%	3.20%	2015
Income and benefit type of HHs										
Wk h no ring	2015	82,800	82,300	2015	82,800	78,40%	2015	59,00%	73,00%	2015
Mean HH income (dollars)	2015	\$6,804	6,842	2015	\$6,804	75,164	2015	\$5,012	61,547	2015
Wk h with ring	2015	82,800	82,300	2015	82,800	78,40%	2015	59,00%	73,00%	2015
Mean Social Sec & Income (dollars)	2015	18,862	17,737	2015	18,862	19,202	2015	10,459	19,810	2015
Wk h retirement income	2015	19,90%	17,30%	2015	19,90%	17,30%	2015	29,30%	21,90%	2015
Mean Retirement Income (dollars)	2015	24,000	24,124	2015	24,000	24,124	2015	23,400	24,127	2015
Wk h Supplemental Security Income	2015	4.20%	4.20%	2015	4.20%	3.30%	2015	6.20%	4.90%	2015
Mean Supplemental Secur Income (do/lens)	2015	\$9,698	8,462	2015	\$9,698	8,872	2015	\$9,660	9,782	2015
Wk h cash publ or non-emerg income	2015	7.3%	7.3%	2015	7.3%	7.3%	2015	7.3%	7.3%	2015
Mean cash publ or non-emerg income (do/lens)	2015	3,188	3,365	2015	3,188	3,157	2015	3,550	3,264	2015
Wk h Food Stamp/SNAP benefit in the past 12 mon	2015	13.50%	14.10%	2015	13.50%	11.80%	2015	17.40%	15.00%	2015
Wk h food stamp/snap benefit in the past 12 mon	2015	13.50%	14.10%	2015	13.50%	11.80%	2015	17.40%	15.00%	2015
Country of birth										
US	2015	1	1	2015	1	1	2015	1	1	2015
Non-US	2015	0	0	2015	0	0	2015	0	0	2015
Mean HH income	2015	\$53,995	5.0%	2015	\$53,995	525	2015	\$50,944	5.0%	2015
Median HH income (in dollars)	2015	\$47,313	3.9%	2015	\$47,313	347	2015	\$45,362	3.9%	2015
Median HH income (in dollars, in 2010 adjusted ->2015)	2015	\$47,313	3.9%	2015	\$47,313	347	2015	\$45,362	3.9%	2015
Change in Median HH income	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015	-5.1%	5.0%	2015
Resident Demographics										
White	2015	78.40%	62.80%	2015	78.40%	59.00%	2015	77.90%	79.40%	2015
Black or African Amer	2015	4.20%	1.80%	2015	4.20%	5.20%	2015	1.10%	3.60%	2015
Asian Indian and Asian Na	2015	4.20%	2.90%	2015	4.20%	2.90%	2015	2.90%	2.90%	2015
Asian	2015	3.00%	1.70%	2015	3.00%	1.20%	2015	2.80%	1.70%	2015
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2015	0.20%	0.10%	2015	0.20%	0.20%	2015	0.10%	0.40%	2015
Some other race	2015	0.30%	0.30%	2015	0.30%	2.80%	2015	0.80%	2.30%	2015
Two or more races	2015	5.20%	3.20%	2015	5.20%	3.10%	2015	3.40%	3.20%	2015
Income and benefit type of HHs										
Wk h no ring	2015	82,800	82,300	2015	82,800	78,40%	2015	59,00%	73,00%	2015
Mean HH income (dollars)	2015	\$6,804	6,842	2015	\$6,804	75,164	2015	\$5,012	61,547	2015
Wk h with ring	2015	82,800	82,300	2015	82,800	78,40%	2015	59,00%	73,00%	2015
Mean Social Sec & Income (dollars)										

Case No.
00000000000000000000
Assigned to Cascade-5 Agent
Kris S. Glavin

Percentage of 2015 employment (County Business Patterns) Kern and San Luis Obispo		
	Total for all sectors	100%
Total for all sectors	266,580	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,109	1%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	8,782	3%
Utilities	1,321	0%
Construction	22,034	8%
Manufacturing	18,737	7%
Wholesale trade	13,265	5%
Retail trade	46,752	17%
Transportation and warehousing	10,128	4%
Information	5,321	2%
Finance and insurance	8,168	3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,827	2%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	16,274	6%
Management of companies and enterprises	2,896	1%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation	16,053	6%
Educational services	5,270	2%
Health care and social assistance	45,588	17%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5,036	2%
Accommodation and food services	28,219	10%
Other services (excl. pub. ad. admin. support)	11,508	4%
Industries not classified	77	0%

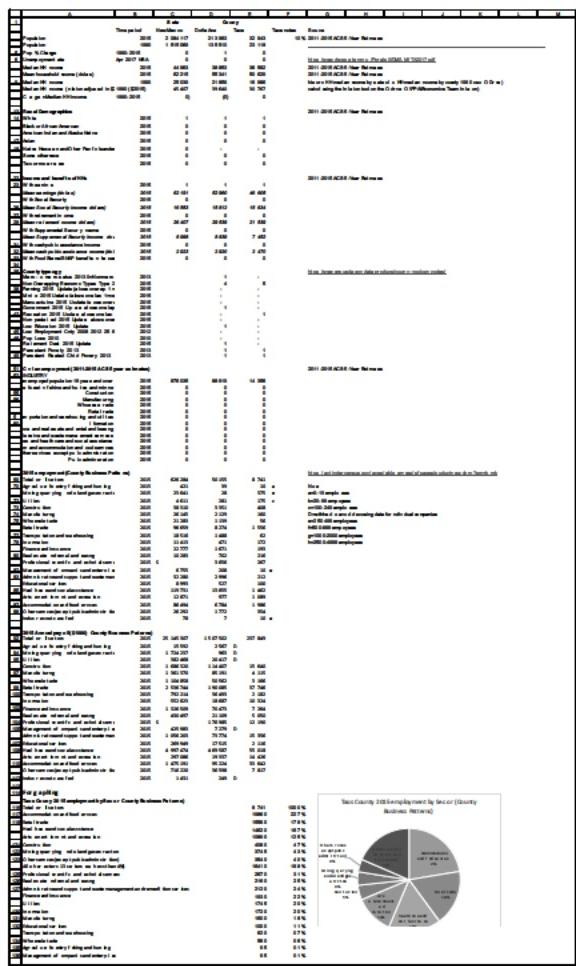
Percentage of 2015 employment (County Business Patterns) Kern and San Luis Obispo		
	Percent of Total Employment by Sector 2015 San Luis Obispo and Kern County as	Percent of Total Employment by Sector 2015 San Luis Obispo and Kern County
Total for all sectors	100%	100%
Health care and social assistance	17%	18%
Retail trade	16%	16%
Health care and social assistance	16%	16%
Accommodation and food services	13%	13%
Construction	8%	8%
Manufacturing	7%	7%
Wholesale trade	6%	6%
Information	5%	5%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5%	5%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation	6%	6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4%	4%
Accommodation and food services	4%	4%
Other services (excl. pub. ad. admin. support)	4%	4%
Transportation and warehousing	4%	4%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	3%	3%
Utilities	2%	2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2%	2%
Information	2%	2%
Education	2%	2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2%	2%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1%	1%
Management of companies and enterprises	1%	1%
Utilities	1%	1%
Industries not classified	1%	1%

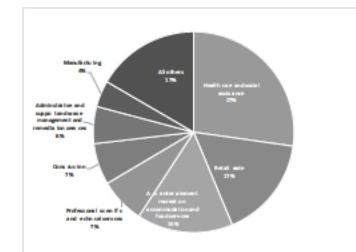
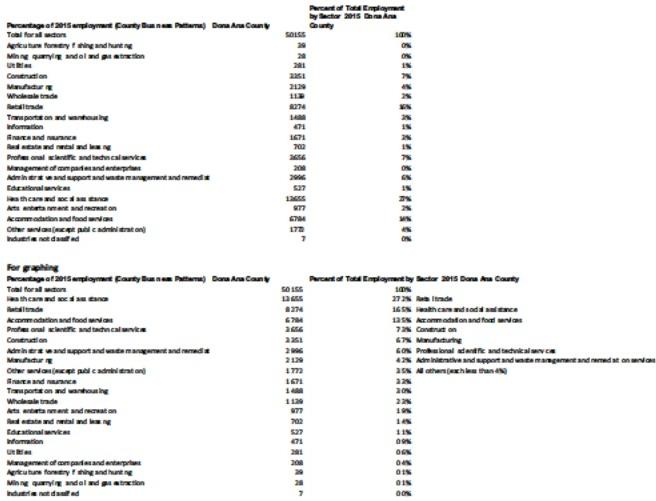
Percent of Total Employment by Sector 2015 San Luis Obispo and Kern County		
Sector	Percent	San Bernardino Percent
Total for all sectors	100.00%	100.00%
Health care and social assistance	17.00%	18.00%
Retail trade	16.00%	16.00%
Information	5.00%	4.00%
Accommodation and food services	13.00%	13.00%
Construction	8.00%	8.00%
Manufacturing	7.00%	7.00%
Wholesale trade	6.00%	6.00%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5.00%	5.00%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation	6.00%	6.00%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.00%	4.00%
Accommodation and food services	4.00%	4.00%
Other services (excl. pub. ad. admin. support)	4.00%	4.00%
Transportation and warehousing	4.00%	4.00%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	3.00%	3.00%
Utilities	2.00%	2.00%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.00%	2.00%
Information	2.00%	2.00%
Education	2.00%	2.00%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.00%	2.00%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.00%	1.00%
Management of companies and enterprises	1.00%	1.00%
Utilities	1.00%	1.00%
Industries not classified	1.00%	1.00%



Time per day	State	County	Periodicity	Source
1990-2010	1 329 102	103 437	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B16020, 2010-2015, 5-year estimates, file acs5_15m.xls
Pop & Lon	1 277 528	146 021	2010	2010
Pop & Lon	1 277 528	146 021	2015	2015
Pop & Lon	1 277 528	146 021	2010-2015	2010-2015
Unemployment rate	3.4%	3.8%	Apr 2017 NSA	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B16020, 2010-2015, 5-year estimates, file acs5_15m.xls
Med at HH income	\$40 301	\$44 271	2010	2010
Med at HH income	\$40 301	\$44 271	2015	2015
Med at HH income (do it a)	\$39 324	\$39 324	2010	2010
Med at HH income (do it a)	\$37 404	\$36 631	2015	2015
Med at HH income (do it on-adjusted - in \$2010)	\$39 804	\$48 204	2010	2010
Med at HH income (do it on-adjusted - in \$2010)	\$39 804	\$48 204	2015	2015
Change in Median HH Income	+9.6%	+8.3%	1990-2010	1990-2010
Relief Denied apnica				
Wh & e	2015	55.00%	55.20%	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates
Black or Afr Am Amer	2015	0.00%	0.00%	2010
Amer Indian and Alaska Native	2015	1.50%	1.50%	2010
Asian	2015	1.10%	1.10%	2010
Not in House or Other Pacific Islander	2015	0.00%	0.00%	2010
Some other race	2015	0.20%	0.20%	2010
Two or more races	2015	2.00%	1.60%	2010
Income and benefits of Hh's				
Wh & e	2015	74.80%	72.80%	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates
Mean earn ing (do it a)	2015	61 525	61 683	2010
Wh & Social Security	2015	25.10%	30.70%	2010
Mean Supp by Income (do it a)	2015	15 251	15 251	2010
Med at HH income	2015	19.20%	17.50%	2010
Med at HH income (do it a)	2015	18.30%	18.30%	2010
Wh & Social Security (do it a)	2015	6.20%	7.70%	2010
Wh & Supp by Income (do it a)	2015	9 518	9 462	2010
Wh & Supp by Income (do it a)	2015	4 493	5 626	2010
Mean cash publ ic assistance income (do it a)	2015	2 710	2 750	2010
Wh & food stamps (do it a)	2015	17.10%	19.80%	2010
Country yields				
Macroeconomic Model, 2013 Databreath-1dab no	2013	1	1	Macroeconomic Model, 2013 Databreath-1dab no Macroeconomic Model, 2013 Databreath-1dab no Yearly, 2013, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) (do it a) Farm mg, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Lending, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Manufacturing, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Gross Domestic Product, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Res ea on, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) (do it a) Res ea on, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) (do it a) Low Educatio n, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Low Educatio n, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Pop Leng, 2010
Wh & Social Security	2015	0	0	2010
Pop Leng, 2010	2015	0	0	2010
Pop Leng, 2010	2015	0	0	2010
Pop Leng, 2010	2015	0	0	2010
Pop Leng, 2010	2015	0	0	2010
Pop Leng, 2010	2015	0	0	2010
Pop Leng, 2010	2015	0	0	2010
Pop Leng, 2010	2015	0	0	2010
Pop Leng, 2010	2015	0	0	2010
Pop Leng, 2010	2015	0	0	2010
Civil law employment 2011-2015 ACS 5-year es (Indust)				
Civil law employment 2011-2015 ACS 5-year es (Indust)	2015	604 987	71 852	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates
Ag cult ure, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2015	2 205	2 105	2010
Manufacturing	2015	8 800	8 800	2010
Who le sale trade	2015	2 305	5 805	2010
Retail trade	2015	13 405	15 105	2010
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2015	1 805	1 505	2010
Finance and insurance, and real estate, rental, and leasing	2015	2 805	2 525	2010
Scientific and management and technical services, except educational services	2015	8 605	7 025	2010
Educa on, health care, and social assistance	2015	2 805	2 335	2010
Arts, enter tainment, and recreation, and food ser vices	2015	9 905	8 905	2010
Other ser vices, except public ad ministrat ion	2015	2 525	2 425	2010
Pub l c administrat ion	2015	4 405	4 205	2010
2015 employment (County Business Per Item)				
Total for all industries	2015	500545	17150	Macroeconomic Model, 2013 Databreath-1dab no Macroeconomic Model, 2013 Databreath-1dab no Yearly, 2013, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) (do it a) Farm mg, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Lending, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Manufacturing, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Gross Domestic Product, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Res ea on, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) (do it a) Res ea on, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) (do it a) Low Educatio n, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Low Educatio n, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Pop Leng, 2010
Ag cult ure, forestry, fishing and hunting	2015	3358	856	Note a=0-10 emp oyees b=11-50 emp oyees c=101-249 emp oyees d=250-499 emp oyees e=500-999 emp oyees f=1,000+ emp oyees
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas ex ration	2015	77	7	
Utilities	2015	1327	509	
Com munit y, business and government services, except educatio n, health care, and social assistance	2015	21601	2156	
Manufacturing	2015	2682	3225	
Wholesale trade	2015	17643	2180	
Retail trade	2015	8203	11056	
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2015	13400	12955	
Informa on	2015	11260	1196	
Finance and insurance	2015	17400	1470	
Real es a on, rental and leasing	2015	6313	802	
Hotels and restaurants	2015	2280	1745	
Management of companies and enterprises	2015	8888	1349	
Admin orative and support and waste management and remediation ser vices	2015	23346	2891	
Edcu a on, health care, and social assistance	2015	15645	14141	
Health care and social assist ance	2015	109725	14412	
Arts, enter tainment, and recreation, and food ser vices	2015	18405	1466	
Accommodations and food ser vices	2015	51406	6050	
Other ser vices (except publ ic ad ministrat ion)	2015	18405	1883	
Other ser vices (not elsewhere clas sified)	2015	135	16	
2015 annual payroll #10000 (County Business Per Item)				
Total for all industries	2015	20 413 105	2 159 648	Macroeconomic Model, 2013 Databreath-1dab no Macroeconomic Model, 2013 Databreath-1dab no Yearly, 2013, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) (do it a) Farm mg, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Lending, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Manufacturing, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Gross Domestic Product, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Res ea on, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) (do it a) Res ea on, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) (do it a) Low Educatio n, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Low Educatio n, 2015, Update 1 (do it a) (do it a) Pop Leng, 2010
Ag cult ure, forestry, fishing and hunting	2015	1 426 406	320	a=0-10 emp oyees b=11-50 emp oyees c=101-249 emp oyees d=250-499 emp oyees e=500-999 emp oyees f=1,000+ emp oyees
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas ex ration	2015	1 426 406	320	
Utilities	2015	1 426 406	320	
Com munit y, business and government services, except educatio n, health care, and social assistance	2015	1 426 406	320	
Manufacturing	2015	1 426 406	320	
Wholesale trade	2015	1 426 406	320	
Retail trade	2015	2 163 368	278 415	
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2015	1 426 406	320	
Informa on	2015	560 415	55 556	
Finance and insurance	2015	2 163 368	278 415	
Real es a on, rental and leasing	2015	297 663	21 787	
Hotels and restaurants	2015	1 426 406	320	
Management of companies and enterprises	2015	713 246	73 737	
Admin orative and support and waste management and remediation ser vices	2015	2 163 368	278 415	
Edcu a on, health care, and social assistance	2015	4 760 968	612 952	
Health care and social assist ance	2015	4 760 968	612 952	
Arts, enter tainment, and recreation	2015	1 079 665	98 444	
Accommodations and food ser vices	2015	538 902	49 879	
Other ser vices (not elsewhere clas sified)	2015	3 806	344	

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	State	County	Kane	San Juan	Source
Population	Time period	Unh	5,000	7,200	15,183
Population	1980	1 722 850	5 169	12 621	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/interim/estimates/estimates1st_cities_ex_2011-15.pdf
Pop % Change	1980-2010	68.52%	27.9%	39.3%	20.0%
Unemployment rate	4/1/2017 SA	1.3%	7.5%	3.7%	2.7%
Median HH income	2015	\$60 727	\$42 614	\$50 194	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/interim/estimates/estimates1st_cities_ex_2011-15.pdf
Mean HH income (income dollars)	2015	\$70 780	\$50 194	\$51 423	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/interim/estimates/estimates1st_cities_ex_2011-15.pdf
Median HH income (in dollars)	2015	\$30 142	\$23 243	\$21 134	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/interim/estimates/estimates1st_cities_ex_2011-15.pdf
Median HH income (in dollar adjusted -in \$2015)	1990 (2015)	\$54 661	\$42 149	\$38 325	\$21 352
Change in Median HH income	1990-2015	11.1%	1.1%	30.9%	32.31%
Two or more races	2015	2.60%	1.7%	5.20%	7.70%
Income and benefit (in \$100s)					2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates
White	2015	87.60%	93.10%	93.80%	49.90%
Black or African Amerian	2015	1.10%	0.80%	0.20%	0.20%
Asian Indian and Alaska Native	2015	2.20%	0.80%	0.10%	0.70%
Asian	2015	0.90%	0.60%	0.00%	0.20%
Ajave Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2015	4.20%	2.30%	0.40%	0.90%
Some other race	2015	2.60%	1.7%	5.20%	7.70%
Two or more races	2015	2.60%	1.7%	5.20%	7.70%
Health Demographics					2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates
White	2015	64.34%	75.30%	71.10%	73.40%
Asian and Pacific Islander	2015	7.26%	20.71%	37.08%	24.49%
Wh Social Securty	2015	23.70%	41.90%	41.80%	28.30%
Mean Social Securty by income (dollars)	2015	16,532	15,311	18,561	17,231
Wh income (income dollars)	2015	\$10,300	\$10,300	\$10,300	\$10,300
Mean retirement income (dolla s)	2015	24,910	21,423	35,000	23,958
Wh h Supplemental Security Income	2015	3.70%	4.40%	9.80%	4.20%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (in dollars)	2015	18,000	8,330	11,142	10,576
Wh h cash public assistance income	2015	2.00%	1.00%	3.80%	2.10%
Mean cash public assistance income (in dollars)	2015	2,310	15,452	2,314	3,341
Wh h food stamp/SNAP benefit in the past 12 mon hs	2015	8.00%	7.10%	8.80%	17.00%
Causee indicators					https://www2.census.gov/data-products/closure-holocross-codes.html
Med or norm or statut. 2015 (Cohortmed. Total & Net) (in thousands) Type: 2015-Update	2015	0	0	0	
Farming 2015 Update (in thousands) Type: 2015-Update	2015	0	0	2	
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction 2015 Update (in thousands) Type: 2015-Update	2015	0	0	1	
Manufacturing 2015 Update (in thousands) Type: 2015-Update	2015	0	0	0	
Construction 2015 Update (in thousands) Type: 2015-Update	2015	1	0	0	
Retail trade 2015 Update (in thousands) Type: 2015-Update	2015	12.10%	11.50%	16.50%	8.10%
Wholesale and warehousing 2015 Update (in thousands) Type: 2015-Update	2015	3	0	0	
Low Education 2015 Update (in thousands) Type: 2015-Update	2015	0	0	0	
Low Income 2015 Update (in thousands) Type: 2015-Update	2010	0	0	0	
Pop Loss 2010	2010	0	0	0	
Resident Population 2015 Update	2015	1	0	0	
Poverty Poverty 2013	2013	0	0	1	
Poverty Related Child Poverty by 2013	2013	0	0	1	
Civilian employment (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year ex imates)					2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates
INDUSTRY					
Allian employee populat on 16 years and over	2015	1,337,646	2,000	3,201	5,026
Agriclure, forestry, fishing and hunting and mining	2015	2.00%	0.60%	3.60%	7.50%
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	2015	11.00%	1.50%	3.90%	4.40%
Manufacturing	2015	11.00%	1.50%	3.90%	4.40%
Wholesale and warehousing	2015	2.00%	0.60%	3.60%	7.50%
Retail trade	2015	12.10%	11.50%	16.50%	8.10%
Information	2015	2.20%	2.70%	0.70%	1.00%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	2015	2.20%	2.70%	4.20%	2.00%
Professional, scientific, technical services	2015	11.80%	0.80%	5.40%	4.60%
Management, business and financial services	2015	2.10%	1.20%	17.20%	4.70%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2015	9.00%	30.20%	14.30%	13.40%
Other services, except public administration	2015	4.60%	3.70%	10.10%	4.70%
Public administration	2015	2.00%	3.20%	8.70%	7.00%
Total employment (Counte Business Patte rs)					https://facilicator.census.gov/sites/businesses/ls/ls.aspx?ln=ls&lnk=
Total for all sectors	2015	1,209,544	1,131	2,366	3,663
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2015	502	a	a	107
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	2015	10,641	b	b	107
Manufacturing	2015	1,000	b	b	107
Construction	2015	7,958	b	b	90
Information	2015	11,636	26	b	181
Retail trade	2015	1,000	1	1	1
Transportation and warehousing	2015	1,000	1	1	1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	2015	1,000	1	1	1
Professional, scientific, technical services	2015	1,000	1	1	1
Management, business and financial services	2015	1,000	1	1	1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2015	1,000	1	1	1
Other services, except public administration	2015	1,000	1	1	1
Public administration	2015	1,000	1	1	1
Indu tries not classifed	2015	116	n/a	a	n/a
2015 Annual payroll (in thousands) (Counte Business Patterns)					Note: (Facilicator census gov/sites/businesses/ls/ls.aspx?ln=ls&lnk=)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2015	5,160,356	42,166	74,644	81,151
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	2015	2,000	0	0	0
Manufacturing	2015	80,018	0	0	6621
Construction	2015	9,945	0	0	0
Information	2015	358,691	1820	2795	5967
Retail trade	2015	651,704	574	0	8568
Transportation and warehousing	2015	1,000	662	87	553
Finance and insurance	2015	417,864	2160	7075	5990
Real estate, rental and leasing	2015	2,000	402	759	2598
Professional, scientific, technical services	2015	412,867	503	3947	1902
Management, business and financial services	2015	87,000	233	831	542
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2015	488,504	477	904	542
Other services, except public administration	2015	20,000	n/a	n/a	0
Public administration	2015	434,528	246	342	825
Healthcare and social assistance	2015	1,291,566	2116	0	28368
Educational services	2015	3,000	0	0	0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2015	301,752	502	2012	0
Accommodation and food services	2015	2,100	20789	18200	12232
Other services, except public adminis ration	2015	173,553	0	23852	12232
Indu tries not classifed	2015	251	n/a	n/a	

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